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| DAILY, - - - - - | 810 00 |
| TRI-WEEKLY, - - - - - | 5 00 |
| WEEKLY, - - - - - | 2 00 |

Besides these objections to both "Compromises" in question, there are others of a character equally cogent and impressive. Neither Mr. Clay's bill, or the Missouri plan, is a compromise at all. They are simply *capitulation* on the part of the South—surrenders as absolute and complete as that which Annapolis made at Monterey and Cornwallis at Yorktown. In the one case the South is called upon to give up nearly everything in dispute, and to receive nothing in return. The Free-soilers have not made, nor do they propose to make any concessions to us. They call upon our delegates in Congress to vote with them in support of a measure which themselves admit, is founded upon a deep abhorrence of our mission, and the destruction of the national territories from its foul pollution; and in compensation for our self-abasing vote they promise to do what?—They promise to restore to us a constitutional right of which we have been violently deprived for many years; the right of recovering our fugitive slaves—a promise, however, which everybody knows, to be fallacious and deceitful, which cannot be fulfilled because the State authorities of the North will never permit it. And thus for an

to pursue the same great extremity; but this, gentlemen, is not the question now proposed to be discussed at your mass meeting. It is one certainly of great and exciting interest—whose magnitude can hardly be perceived, involving in its decision the eternal destinies of the whole continent; and all who seek to have any influence in its determination, should never lose sight of the high responsibilities they assume, and the consequences which will follow from their decision. Above all things they should avoid those turbulent and angry passions which obscure the intellect and pervert the moral sense. I can hardly suppose that the opinions of an humble citizen like myself, can be of much importance to the public; nor would I now think it necessary to avow them, if I were not invited to do so. I have, however, the honor to exercise discretion I have every confidence. Such as they are, you are, welcome to them; and should they not correspond with your own; as I fear they will not; you must remember that nothing but a profound sense of duty could induce me to place myself in a position where I have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain.

The course, therefore, which I would advise the South to pursue in the present crisis is plainly this—she should say to her Northern

ent and tring in comparison with the ~~the~~ which follow in the wake of Abolition. I will not, however, attempt to place them in contrast; but proceed to say what I cannot perceive anything in them that would justify the sacrifice of everything which gives value to life, honor, freedom, and social equality. If it is then inevitable, let it come; we must meet it as our fathers did before us, with "stout hearts and sharp swords;" and having justice on our side we cannot fail to have victory also. We shall be able to meet the inevitable innumerable sudden incursions and bloody attacks of our very hurtful, no doubt, but as hurtful to the foe as to us; and surely we shall be able to endure them as long as he, having a better reason for the war; he fighting for fanaticism, despotism and military rule, and we for our lives and our homes; for our women and children—for truth, for justice, for the rights of man. No struggle lasts always—it will have a termination; and when the storm and tempests shall have passed by, we shall be left in the enjoyment of a brighter day and we will then be able to sit down in peace and safety under our own vine and fig-tree and talking over our brilliant career and the establishment of a government, less financial, and more moral. We shall hear then the one which is now seeking to devour us; so, gentlemen, you perceive that, if all the scenes of blood and carnage anticipated by the submissionists, should be realized to the fullest extent, they will not be without their glorious and happy results, and they cannot exclude the triumph and triumphs which our revolutionary patriots encountered in the rights and principles which is our purpose to regain and re-establish. There is no disguising the truth that the South has as many high and just complaints against the North, as the colonies had against the mother country. Our situation is much more alarming than that of the colonies at the commencement of the Revolution. The same wrongs, the same insults, and the same submission to wrong have rendered us too timid and effeminate to vindicate our rights and character—if in losing our social and political equality we have lost our virtue and valor too—then

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR

The Jefferson (Mo.) *Metropolitan* says:

The *St. Louis Intelligencer* is astonished at Gen. ARTHUR for voting against the bill for the admission of California, and especially for signing, in connection with other senators, a protest against the bill after it had passed the Senate.—What is matter of astonishment with us, is that any one could be found to give countenance to a measure so repulsive to the people of California. The whole proceedings, from beginning to end, were irregular, outrageous, unprecedented, and violative of the rights of the slaveholding States. New Mexico has had her convention, and framed her constitution, with which she presents herself, and asks for admission into the Union. Why should she not have been admitted? why ought New Mexico to be rejected? And yet, almost every one admits that the application of New Mexico ought not to be granted. There is no difference in the two cases—they stand upon precisely the same ground. The article in the *Intelligencer* is a specimen of the kind of reasoning that is current in the views and feelings of Senator ARTHUR, in relation to the Compromise bill, or the bill for the separate admission of California. That Gen. ARTHUR's vote and protest will be sustained in Missouri, we have no doubt, unless, indeed, the State falls into the arms of the Free-soilers. But, in contributing to keep up excitement upon the negro question, that's all gallantry! He does no such thing; the Southern people do no such thing. The Northern people alone are guilty of this thing, and to us it seems plain that, in the estimation of some people, the South have nothing to do but submit, and be thankful, and not to seek redress or wrongs sought to be imposed upon them by Northern fanatics. If they will do this, all will be well—the Devil would be at peace with them if he could have his own way—and there will be peace and quiet; but if they open mouths, or utter a word, alas! for them, they are sure to be assailed by all the *abolitionists, demagogues, and hotspurs!* We are sorry to be able to make neither more nor less than this out of the article of the *Intelligencer*.

J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
Messrs. James H. Royal, Joseph A. Sheumake,
and Richard S. Scruggs,

EDWIN FORREST, the tragedian, was arrested by Sheriff Carney at the Astor House, yesterday morning, on the complaint of Catherine Forrest, his wife, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000 to keep the peace so far as Mrs. F. is concerned, she being fearful of assault from him. An injunction has also been granted to restrain Mr. Forrest from conveying away his property to the injury of the right which Mrs. F. has therein. Mrs. Forrest has also, within a few days, commenced a suit in the Courts of this State for divorce against Mr. Forrest, on the charge of adultery committed with several persons. — *N. Y. Tribune of Thursday.*

The first of these measures we are gratified to learn has become a law; but the admission of California is perhaps the greatest enormity that has ever been perpetrated on the South, or the rights of any section of the Union, since the establishment of the government; and the question is now presented to the South:—"Will you acquiesce in this application of the Wilmot Proviso to California?" Again and again have the Southern people declared that they would not submit to the exclusion of slavery from the

AN EDITORIAL HINT.—M. Soyer writing in the Western Times a glowing eulogy on the people of Exeter, adds, in a postscript: "When in my culinary department in London, I mean immediately to perfect the Exeter pudding which has already given such universal satisfaction, and send you a correct receipt if you would give it publicity." Our contemporary, within a parenthesis, suggests, "why not send the pudding? We will cheerfully insert it in the proper quarter."

CATHOLIC BISHOP FOR GEORGIA.—We notice that the Rev. Mr. Schneller, of St. Paul's Church in Brooklyn, has been appointed Bishop of Savannah. His see will be in the Southern State of Georgia. He is reputed to be a man of distinguished ability. —*Alexander's Weekly Messenger*.